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16th-Century Virgil's *Opera* Acquired by Library

Virgil's *Opera* (Venice, Aldus Manutius, April 1501), one of the most celebrated of early printed books, has recently been acquired by the Library of Congress for the Rare Book and Special Collections. This book revolutionized book production, for although Johann Gutenberg invented the technology of printing, Aldus created the means of marketing books for the common reader.

In 1501, Aldus Manutius, who had already won renown as a great scholar-printer, launched a publishing program that would bring to the reading public classical texts in small formats. Before this date, small formats were used for religious books and advice books. Classical texts were seldom printed in any format smaller than quarto. Aldus stated that he wished in his new series to make the classics "portable books in the nature of manuals." In addition, he intended that the books in this series would be affordable and could become the personal possessions of studious readers. In the words of Harry Carter in *A View of Early Typography* (Oxford, 1969), "The projected series was a revolution in publishing: people were expected to carry about with them not only breviaries and Hours and the *Imitation of Christ* but Juvenal and Martial too." The text Aldus chose for the first book in this series was the works of Virgil.

The collections of incunabula at the Library of Congress bring together more examples of 15th-century printing than can be seen at any other library in the Western Hemisphere. The overwhelming impression made by these collections is that most are large, imposing volumes meant for reading at a lectern. Seldom does one find among incunabula those books which inspired Samuel Johnson to say, "Books that you may carry to the fire and hold readily in your hand, are the most useful after all." In the first year of the 16th century, Aldus and his small Virgil changed all that.

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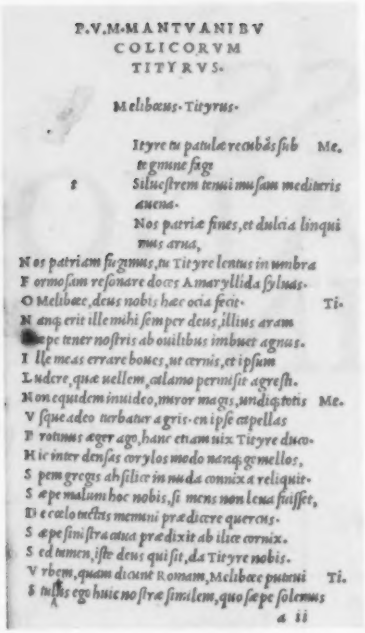

P.V.M. MANTVANI BV
COLICORVM
TITYRVS.

Melibœus. Tityrus.

Ityre tu patulæ recubãs ſub Me.
tegmine fagi
ſ Silueſtrem tenui muſam meditaris
auena.
Nos patriæ fines, et dulcia linqui
mus arua,
Nos patriam fugimus, tu Tityre lentus in umbra
Formoſam reſonare doces Amaryllida ſylnas.
O Melibœe, deus nobis hæc otia fecit. Ti.
Nam q erit ille mihi ſemper deus, illius aram
Sæpe tener noſtris ab ouilibus imbuet agnus.
Ille meas errare boues, ut cernis, et ipſum
Ludere, quæ uellem, calamo permiſit agreſti.
Non equidem inuideo, miror magis, undiq; totis Me.
Vſque adeo turbatur agris. en ipſe capellas
Protinus æger ago, hanc etiam uix Tityre duco.
Hic inter denſas corylos modo namq; gemellos,
Spem gregis ah ſilice in nuda connixa reliquit.
Sæpe malum hoc nobis, ſi mens non læua fuiſſet,
Deccalo tactas memini prædicere quercus.
Sæpe ſiniſtra caua prædixit ab ilice cornix.
Sed tamen iſte deus qui ſit, da Tityre nobis.
Vrbem, quam dicunt Romam, Melibœe putaui Ti.
Stultus ego huic noſtræ ſimilem, quo ſæpe ſolemus

a ii

Opening page of the Aldine Virgil

To make these small format, classical texts acceptable to the public, Aldus introduced a new typeface. He had commissioned Francesco Griffo to cut a type resembling the sloped humanistic script used by Italian scholars and now used this type in his series. This new typographical departure was important to the series as Aldus wanted his pocket editions to lend themselves to everyday reading. The 1501 Virgil is the first full book use of the letterform known today as *italic*.

The *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* is issued weekly by the Library of Congress and distributed free of charge to publicly supported libraries and research institutions, academic libraries, learned societies, and allied organizations in the United States.

Comparable institutions and organizations in other countries may arrange to receive the *Bulletin* on the exchange basis by applying in writing to the Library's Exchange and Gift Division. All other correspondence should be addressed to the LC *Information Bulletin,* Information Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540.

The Aldine italic quickly became a symbol of learning and humanism. Other publishers immediately began to imitate the Aldine series. Already in 1502, counterfeit Aldine editions were being printed in Lyons. By the middle of the 16th century, French, Italian, and German punch cutters were producing a variety of italic types. The success of the type is directly related to the success of the Aldine classics series. The uniform format, the choice of texts, the reasonable prices, and the legible type combined to enable publishers to reach a market which had never been tapped in the 15th century. Series such as Everyman's Library, the Modern Library, and modern paperbacks trace their lineage to Aldus' printing of the 1501 edition of Virgil.

The Aldine Virgil and the Library's collections of early printed books are available for scholarly research in the Rare book and Special Collections reading room.

New Book, *Cranberries,* Is Based On Pinelands Folklife Project

The American Folklife Center in the Library of Congress has published *Cranberries,* which combines full-color illustrations with traditional recipes to provide a view of cranberry culture in the Pine Barrens of New Jersey. The 32-page book grew out of the Folklife Center's Pinelands Folklife Project, a survey of regional folk culture conducted in the fall of 1983.

Such recipes as Spiced Cranberry Relish, Cranberry Pie, and Cranberry-Mincemeat Sweet Sour Bread—collected from Pine Barrens residents—have been perfected through generations of family cooking. Many of the book's photographs capture features of the modern harvesting of cranberries, which is accomplished by flooding the bogs in which they grow. Locally designed harvesting machines or "beaters" are driven through the flooded bogs to dislodge the ripe berries from their shrubs. The berries floating on the water are then pushed towards conveyor belts that empty them into trucks waiting on the banks.

Grown on a trailing shrub, the ruby red cranberry is a fruit indigenous to the North American continent. Its culinary use was known to tribes as the Lenni-Lenape of New Jersey and the Menomini of Wisconsin. Early native American recipes combined dried, crushed berries with smoked venison, fat, and wild onions to make pemmican, or called for eating the fruit with maple sugar. European colonists soon developed their own ways of preparing the berry and carefully controlled its harvesting.

In recent years, the cranberry has experienced a surge of popularity. No longer limited to the confines of the Thanksgiving sauceboat, the berry is often found

Pinelands cranberry bog in Tabernacle, N.J.

as a gourmet ingredient in breads, desserts, and preserves. Cranberries freeze well and can be used at any time of the year.

Cranberries (AFC B1) may be purchased for $5 from the sales counters in the Jefferson and Madison buildings of the Library of Congress, or by mail order from the Library of Congress, Information Office, Box A, Washington, D.C. 20540. For single orders, please include an additional $1 for postage and handling; for multiple orders, please include an additional $2.

Library's 1985 Budget Signed into Law

On July 17, the President signed into law P.L. 98-367 making appropriations for the Legislative Branch for fiscal year 1985. Included in the act was an appropriation of $236,010,000 for the operations of the Library of Congress. Included in this appropriation were $137,492,000 for salaries and expenses, Library of Congress; $39,833,000 for the Congressional Research Service; $17,102,000 for the Copyright Office; $36,592,000 for Books for the Blind and Physically Handicapped; $3,318,000 for the collection and distribution of Library materials under the Special Foreign Currency Program; and $1,673,000 for furniture and furnishings.

Three positions were allowed for the U.S. newspaper project, one for the preservation program, and one for the folklife program. In addition, four indefinite positions were allowed for preparation of books, 32 indefinite positions to continue the inventory project, 13 special and temporary deck attendants, and five indefinite graduate assistants for the affirmative action program were approved. For the Congressional Research Service, four new positions were allowed: a paralegal assistant, one reference assistant, one analyst in social legislation, and one inquiry recorder.

Sara Castro-Klarén, whose appointment as chief of the Library's Hispanic Division was announced in the LC Information Bulletin *of July 16, joined the Library staff on July 2.*

Library of Congress Publications

Ongoing Publications

Accessions List: Southeast Asia. ISSN 0096-2341. Vol. 9, No. 6. November-December, 1983. Continuing subscriptions free to libraries upon request to the Field Director-LOC, American Consulate General, Abdullah Haroon Road, Karachi, Pakistan.

Braille Book Review. ISSN 0006-873X. Vol. 53, No. 4. July-August, 1984. This bimonthly annotated listing of books added to the Library's national braille collection also reports on free library services for blind and visually handicapped readers, announces books on loan from independent agencies, and lists popular magazines produced in braille. Free upon request from the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20542.

Reports on the 75th Annual Conference of the Special Libraries Association
New York City, June 9–14, 1984

The Special Libraries Association celebrated its 75th anniversary at the Annual Conference held in New York, June 9–14. The theme of the conference, "Information in the Electronic Revolution," was carried out in the exhibits as well as during the Electronic Information Fair. Participants were introduced to various electronic machines and games, as well as to a robot who greeted librarians and moved among the visitors. More than 6,000 persons attended the conference and 277 exhibitors displayed their latest publications and electronic equipment.

General Session II, Information and Politics

Monday morning's General Session II, entitled "Information and Politics," was presided over by past president Janet M. Rigney, who introduced the speaker, Congressman William D. Ford, representing the 15th district of Michigan. Congressman Ford is currently the chairman of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee and is the second ranking member of the Education and Labor Committee.

He discussed the effects that technology has had on the world as we know it today and questioned whether sufficient checks and balances are in place to insure that modern technology is not abused, used to limit access to information, or used to intrude on the privacy of citizens. He spoke of his work as chairman of the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee and the problems that the invention of the computer has brought about. He challenged librarians to provide access to all information to all individuals, regardless of cost. Congressman Ford urged the information specialist to look for the potentials in the advancing technology, but not to overlook the built-in threats.

He mentioned the movie *War Games* to illustrate how vulnerable computer data bases are, and Orwell's *1984* as an example of how fiction can be used to show the potential danger in controlling access to information. He gave examples of ways knowledge may be suppressed and technology abused.

The effects of the media on politics were discussed, especially the situation of the average citizen's now receiving most if not all political information through television and the news media. He challenged the news media to become more responsible, to dispense with nonsense, to stop being the "opium of the masses," and to try to offer a balanced, objective, and informative newscast.

Congressman Ford ended with the observation that paranoia about national security and national defense has pushed society in a useful direction with the development of extensive computers and advanced technology, but the dazzle of the equipment and technology should not overshadow the reasons for all this technology, which is to give information and provide access to information. [*Judith B. Frazier*]

General Session III, Information and Lifestyles

The speaker for the third general session was Gail Sheehy, journalist and author of *Passages* and *Pathfinders*. She felt honored to speak to an organization of librarians who are "smart, multi-degreed, wired-up in the information revolution, and mad." She stated that librarians are often underutilized and unrecognized for their contributions; this is a problem common to many professions dominated by women, such as the nurse and social worker.

The idea for her first book emanated from an experience as a journalist in Northern Ireland in 1972, when she observed at close range deaths of her companions from cross fire. She confronted the reality of her own perishability and decided to take the risk of making some changes in her life. She interviewed thousands of persons as background material for both of her books. She has been gratified by the responses of many persons who felt that the writing was speaking directly to them about their own "life accidents" and responses to change.

Ms. Sheehy described the stages of life that are predictable and identified the transition signs of each decade that lead to the next period. She did not go beyond the age of 50 in *Passages* because of her own inexperience with the older decades. In *Pathfinders,* she continued the exploration of the life stages and concentrated on the characteristics of those people who are creative, handle the crises of life well, and are not afraid to make changes in their lives.

Pathfinders are generally outgoing and optimistic, and have a high energy level and a strong sense of self-awareness. They are not afraid to learn a new skill, retrain in a field, or try a new role. When asked for examples of pathfinders, she named Gloria Steinem, but stated that we all probably know well many women who are ambitious, loving, and courageous. For example, the average age of women entering politics is 44, much later than men, but the accomplishments of women politicians in all levels of government have been significant. She warned women against the inclination of putting on "happy face masks" and trying to make everyone like them. She described a meeting with Anwar Sadat during a fasting period; he epitomized the transcendant pathfinder by his presence and his will for peace.

Ms. Sheehy is now working on a new book concerning survivors of war and trauma. Her experience with

STAFF NEWS

Ania Scheinin Dies

Ania Scheinin, a technical information specialist in the National Referral Center for more than a decade, died on June 24. She was, as her friends and colleagues know, a woman of wide interests, varied talents, and special gifts.

Born in Cairo, Egypt, in 1924, she came to the United States in 1959 with her husband Eliakim, who is head of the Fiscal Control Section of the Order Division. Shortly after her arrival in the United States, Mrs. Scheinin became a staff member of the Arctic Institute of North America, which was then housed in the Library's Adams Building. Her Library career began in February 1968 as a bibliographer and science librarian in the Science and Technology Division's Aerospace Medicine and Biology Bibliography Project. In July 1969, Mrs. Scheinin became an abstractor and later a technical information specialist working on the *Antarctic Bibliography* in the division's Cold Regions Bibliography Project. She remained in this division until her promotion and transfer, again as a technical information specialist, to the National Referral Center in March 1972.

Throughout the 12 years of Mrs. Scheinin's service in the National Referral Center, she was responsible for the development and maintenance of subject control systems for use in the center's data base. She was devoted to accomplishing this important task. The ease of access that the National Referral Center enjoys to its more than 13,000-item data base is a tribute to her devotion. She received a Meritorious Service Award and a cash award in 1983 for her sustained exceptional performance throughout 1981–82.

Mrs. Scheinin was an exceptionally talented linguist, possessing a command of French, Russian, Italian, Hebrew, and German. She graduated from the Lycee Francais, Alexandria, Egypt, in 1940. She attended the Dental School, French Faculty of Medicine, Beirut, Lebanon, from 1945 to 1947.

Mrs. Scheinin is survived by her husband, Eliakim; a brother, Micha Schaker of Union, N.J.; and a sister, Zina Schaker, of Nestavel, France.

Halyna Boretsky Retires

Halyna Boretsky, a serials cataloger in the Foreign Language Serials Cataloging Section of the Serial Record Division, retired on June 1 after more than 21 years of Federal service with the Library of Congress.

After brief periods in the Exchange and Gift Division, Mrs. Boretsky became a descriptive cataloger in the Slavic Languages Section of the Descriptive Cataloging Division. In 1973, she assumed the position in the Serial Record Division from which she retired. Mrs. Boretsky's language proficiencies in Ukranian, Russian, Polish, and German made her a particularly versatile cataloger.

On May 30, friends and coworkers gathered for a luncheon held in her honor and presented her a Waterford vase to mark the occasion.

David M. Marshall Recognized For 30 Years of Federal Service

David M. Marshall, supervisor of the Accessioning Unit in the Processing and Reference Section of the Serial Record Division, was recognized for his 30 years of Federal service by Librarian of Congress Daniel J. Boorstin at the semiannnual awards ceremony held on May 9.

Mr. Marshall began his Federal career with an appointment in 1954 as a deck attendant in the former Stack and Reader Division. He earned subsequent promotions to more responsible positions in the Air Information, Air Research, Defense Research, and Serial Divisions. In 1970, he joined the staff of the Serial Record Division as supervisor of the Accessioning Unit. In this capacity, Mr. Marshall has been responsible for managing a staff of 26 paraprofessionals whose major responsibility is the recording of 1.5 million serial receipts per year in the serial record file.

Mr. Marshall is well known to Library staff members who seek assistance in consulting any of the approximately 800,000 serial entries. His knowledge of serials and his conscientiousness toward accessioning have been recognized throughout the Library.

In December 1983, Mr. Marshall was the recipient of a Superior Service Award for his participation in a divisional project that tested the serials control potential of the Faxon and UCLA automated serial check-in systems.

Corrine E. Canty Awarded 20-Year Pin

Corrine E. Canty, a production support technician in the Computer Unit, Computer Operations Section of the Cataloging Distribution Service, received a

20-year Federal Service Award pin on July 24 from John J. Pizzo, acting chief.

Mrs. Canty began her Federal career with the U.S. Department of Justice in July 1964. She began her Library career in the Cataloging Distribution Service, formerly the Card Division, as an arranger in August 1964. She has held other responsible positions before being reassigned to her current position in February 1982.

In 1980, Mrs. Canty received a letter of appreciation for her willing assistance and cooperation in meeting deadlines in processing magnetic tapes and materials for distribution to customers.

Robert A. Lincoln Receives 20-Year Service Award Pin

Robert A. Lincoln, assistant general counsel in the Office of the General Counsel, was presented his 20-year Federal Service Award pin on July 24 by John J. Kominski, the general counsel. Mr. Lincoln, a native of Pennsylvania, holds a bachelor of arts degree in economics and a juris doctor degree from Georgetown University Law Center, Washington, D.C.

Mr. Kominski and Mr. Lincoln

He began his Federal career in 1962 as a commissioned officer with the U.S. Army. He joined the Library of Congress staff in 1966 as a legislative attorney in the American Law Division of the former Legislative Reference Service. In May 1970, he was promoted to the position of assistant to the general counsel in the Office of the Law Librarian. In 1971, he became assistant general counsel in the Office of the General Counsel and has held this position since that time.

Mr. Lincoln is admitted to the U.S. Supreme Court Bar, the District of Columbia Bar, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, and the Bar of the State of Pennsylvania. He is also a member of the Federal Bar Association.

William Ellis Is New Specialist In American National Government

William Ellis has been appointed senior specialist in American national government and public administration in the Congressional Research Service.

Dr. Ellis received a bachelor's degree in government from Oberlin College in 1961. He attended New York University under a Relm Foundation Fellowship, receiving a doctorate in government and international relations in 1966. During the summers of 1964 through 1966, he attended the Inter-University Consortium for Political Research at the University of Michigan.

Dr. Ellis joined the faculty of Northwestern University in 1965 and was news editor of the *American Behavioral Scientist* in 1964 and 1965. From 1969 to 1970, Dr. Ellis was a fellow at the Adlai Stevenson Institute of International Affairs. In 1970, he became vice president for research and development of A Black Center for Strategy and Community Development, Inc., in Chicago. During 1971 and 1972, he was associate professor of political science at the University of Michigan. In 1972, Dr. Ellis joined the faculty of Howard University as professor of political science. During his tenure at Howard University, he engaged in extensive work as a consultant to a number of private firms under contract to the Federal Government. Publications by Dr. Ellis include "The Federal Government in Behavioral Sciences," in *American Behavioral Scientist,* May 1964; *Forecast of Landside Airport Access Traffic at Major U.S. Airports; White Ethics and Black Power, 1969; An Examination of the Comfort and Convenience of 1979 Safety Belt Systems;* and *Family Day Care in the United States,* Vol. IV, "Parent Study Component Data Analysis Report," 1980.

Staff Members Attend AALL Meeting

The Library of Congress was well represented at the 77th annual meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries held in San Diego, Calif., July 1–5. Approximately 1,800 people participated in the various programs, discussion groups, multimedia shows, product demonstrations, and special events. Michael Shelley of the MARC Editorial Division was a featured speaker at the "MARC Formats for Everyone" program. Rose Marie Clemandot of the Law Library headed a discus-

sion group on "Compact Shelving: Considerations before Installing and Coping Afterwards." Philip Berwick, formerly of the Law Library but now at Georgetown University Law Library, spoke on the optical disk pilot project at a program entitled "How We Manage the 'Invisible Media' in our Libraries." Roberta Shaffer of the Law Library was a faculty member at the postconvention workshop on program planning. Lucia Rather of Processing Services, Marie Whited of the Subject Cataloging Division, and Carleton Kenyon, Marlene McGuirl, Ivan Sipkov, and Zuhair Jwaideh of the Law Library also attended this convention. Summary reports of the various AALL programs will appear in future issues of the *Information Bulletin*.

Staff Activities

Mary K. B. Buckley of the Internal Audit Office received notice on July 27 from the District of Columbia Board of Accountancy that she had passed the May uniform certified public accountant examination. A certificate of certified public accountant will soon be issued to Ms. Buckley.

Ms. Buckley began her Federal service career in 1977 with the Federal Trade Commission and joined the staff of the Library of Congress in 1978 as a staff assistant in the Internal Audit Office. In 1982, she received a quality increase and was promoted to auditor. Ms. Buckley is a member of the Institute of Internal Auditors.

During July, **John Comaromi, Gregory R. New,** and **Letitia Jew Reigle,** staff members in the Decimal Classification Division, met with John A. Humphry, executive director of Forest Press, and a team of scholars from England to discuss the revision of that part of the *Dewey Decimal Classification* that organizes paleontology, biology, botany, and zoology (560/599). The team from England was comprised, for the most part, of scholars from Preston Polytechnic and included J. Ray Edgar, librarian of the Preston Polytechnic Library; G. Frances Hendrix, chief cataloger at the library; Malcolm Edmunds, head of the Biology Division; Marjorie Jelinek, project fellow, of Hereford; and Russell Sweeney, principal lecturer of the Leeds Polytechnic School of Librarianship.

Members of the division gave workshops on Edition 19 of the *Dewey Decimal Classification* in Texas during the week before the ALA Annual Conference. John Comaromi was assisted by Gregory R. New in Houston on June 19 at the workshop sponsored by the Houston Area Library System and Forest Press, held at the Houston Public Library; by Winton E. Matthews, Jr., at the workshop on June 20 sponsored by the Graduate School of Library and Information Science, University of Texas at Austin, and Forest Press, held at the Joe C. Thompson Conference Center on campus; and by Julianne Beall at the workshop on June 21 sponsored by the North Texas Library System and Forest Press, held at the Arlington Public Library.

Morrigene Holcomb, women's program officer, directed a workshop on July 11 on how to develop a women's program advisory committee at a national meeting sponsored by the Government-wide Federal Women's Program and the Personnel Management Training Center of the U.S. Office of Personnel Management.

Lynn McDonald, network librarian, Federal Library Committee, and **David Brunell,** assistant network coordinator for FLC/FEDLINK, made several presentations at the First Annual Northwest Regional Library Automation Workshop held in Seattle, Wash., in May. The workshop was jointly sponsored by FLC/FEDLINK and FLAGS (Federal Librarians and Associates Group of Seattle). Ms. McDonald conducted seminars on the OCLC cataloging and interlibrary loan systems. Mr. Brunell taught a one-day introduction on the use of mircrocomputers in libraries entitled "Micro Muddling." Representatives from libraries and information centers in Alaska, California, Oregon, and Washington attended.

Ivan Sipkov, chief of the European Law Division, attended the annual meeting of the International Association of Law Libraries held at the University of Freiburg, Federal Republic of Germany, on July 15–20. This conference, also in celebration of the association's 25th anniversary, was entitled "Courts, Law Libraries, and Legal Information in a Changing Society." More than 150 librarians, scholars, judges, and attorneys from 20 countries attended the meeting, which was organized and coordinated by the association's president, Klaus Menzinger, director of the Law Library at the University of Freiburg.

Among the various planned activities, the program included lectures on and visits to the Federal Constitutional Court and the Federal Supreme Court, both in Karlsruhe, Germany; the Council of Europe in Strasbourg, France; and the Max-Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law in Freiburg.

Dr. Sipkov, a member of the association's Board of Directors and Editorial Board, also participated in meetings held by these boards during the annual meeting.

Dianne Beal Vaught of the Federal Research Division chaired this year's presentation of the Arthur S.

Flemming Awards, which are given annually to 10 outstanding employees of the Federal Government. Selections for the awards are based on individual scientific or administrative merit, and nominations can be made through Federal agencies, including the Library of Congress. Ms. Vaught's responsibilities as chairperson included coordinating nominations from the various Federal agencies, selecting judges, reviewing recommendations, soliciting funds from private corporations, and chairing the public awards ceremony. Ms. Vaught was also elected to serve on the Board of Directors of the Junior Association of Commerce and Industry, formerly the Junior Chamber of Commerce of Washington, D.C., which is responsible for administering the Flemming Awards.

During the recent technical symposium of the Association for Computing Machinery (ACM), **Charlene Woody,** deputy assistant director of the Automated Systems Office, was elected chair of the Washington, D.C., chapter. She is the first woman to be elected to lead this group of nearly 2,000 members, the largest chapter of ACM.

The Washington chapter holds monthly dinner meetings and issues a monthly newsletter to keep members aware of activities and developments of interest to them. Ms. Woody hopes to increase the active participation of the Washington chapter through innovative use of the monthly meetings to consider a wide range of technical topics that the membership desires.

In addition to the annual technical symposium, ACM provides professional development seminars, supports job fairs, and works with student ACM chapters and other professional organizations such as the Data Processing Management Association (DPMA) and the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers (IEEE) in sponsoring programs of interest to technical professionals throughout the Washington area. The chapter also sponsors special interest groups on small and personal computers, data communications, data management, and graphics.

Personnel Changes

Appointments: Karen Eisinger, clerical assistant, GS-4, LERO, 40239; Leah Melendy, preliminary cataloger, GS-5, Desc Cat, 40109; Ruth Nuhn, assistant laboratory technician, GT-3, Photodup, 40210; William Sanford, mail clerk/messenger, GS-2, CS, 40304.

Temporary Appointments: Waleska Baez, library aid, GS-1, Hisp, NP; Vicki Davis, library aid, GS-1, NRC, NP; Steven Fine, library aid, GS-1, Asian, NP; Mary Miller, library aid, GS-1, CRS L, NP; Demetra Robinson, library aid, GS-1, ELO, NP.

Reappointment: James Hatcher, EEO investigator/officer, GS-13, EO, 40397.

Resignations: Denise Baer, CRS G; Deborah Behun, CRS F; Soo Young Cho, Desc Cat; Lemuel Clinton, Cop Rec Mgmt; Richard Eissner, CDS; Manchun Fu, Desc Cat; Harriette Hawkins, LL FE; Richard Jones, Bldgs; Gregory Knowles, Bldgs; Robin Motley, CRS A; Dennis Romano, CRS ARS; Sheryl Rosenthal, CRS AIS; Lynn Waters, CIP; Beverly Wingate, Rare Bk.

Golf Tournament Planned

As you can see by the happy faces above, it is golfing time again. The LC/WRA fall golf tournament is scheduled this year for its second outing on Wednesday, September 19. The entry fee is $23 and will include green fees, buffet luncheon, liquid refreshments, and trophies; a cart will cost $7 extra. At 8:30 a.m., a shotgun start will begin the outing at Glenn Dale Golf Club in nearby Seabrook, Md. Registration is limited to the first 100 entrants, with priority given to Library staff members until August 31. Registration forms are available through interoffice mail and at the Information Counters. Forms and fees are to be returned to Karen Wood in the Serials Division, LM 133. Pictured above (left to right) are Joe Love, Anne Wilson, and William J. Welsh, entrants from the spring outing.

Concert and Workshop Scheduled

In conjunction with the Library's exhibition, "Words in Motion: Modern Japanese Calligraphy," two special programs will be held on Thursday, August 16. A concert in the Coolidge Auditorium from 11:30 a.m. to 1 p.m. and a workshop on Japanese brush writing in the Whittall Pavilion from 1 p.m. to 3 p.m. are sponsored by the American Folklife Center.

adopting a refugee Cambodian child has encouraged her to explore the strengths of persons who have overcome such difficulties. [*Carolyn C. Smith*]

General Session IV, Information and Productivity

Janet M. Rigney, past president of the Special Libraries Association, introduced Donald Marchand, director, Institute of Information Management, Technology and Policy, College of Business Administration, University of South Carolina, who spoke on ways the new information economy has transformed every aspect of agriculture and industry.

Information has joined labor, capital, and technology as one of the major factors of production. One of the consequences is that the boundaries between service industries and manufacturing industries are blurring. Boundaries in the service sector are also breaking down. Crossovers can be seen in the banking, insurance, retailing, and real estate fields. Who could have predicted that department stores would be selling insurance and that gas stations would be offering automatic bank teller machines?

In today's highly competitive climate, business must become more information intensive, both internally and externally. Special attention must be given to the different ways workers, suppliers, dealers, and customers process information. Computers make possible the design of new, individually tailored products and services, as well as the opening of worldwide markets.

As corporations recognize the increasing value of information, the role of the special librarian changes from that of technical specialist to management specialist. Special librarians with a clear understanding of their companies' missions and a good grasp of productivity and marketing can serve as bridges between information technology and information deployment. By helping their companies use information in the decision making process, they can help them become more profitable.

In response to questions from the floor, Dr. Marchand made several additional points. He did not see any reduction in the need for knowledge workers in the next five to 10 years. Most business schools, he felt, do not presently have adequate information management programs. The situation may be improved as a result of substantial grants which IBM is offering business schools for curriculum development in this area. When asked whether it would be easier to change an information specialist into a business manager or the reverse, Dr. Marchand replied that he felt it would be much easier to train a productivity-minded business manager in the technical aspects of information science than to train a librarian in skills valued at the highest management levels. Some librarian administrators might disagree. [*Rhoda Newman*]

General Session V, the Information Era

Daniel Bell, Henry Ford II professor of social studies at Harvard University and author of 14 books, spoke to several hundred librarians at the fifth general session. His topic was the information explosion. This, according to Dr. Bell, is a phenomenon unique to current post-industrialized societies and one which is characterized by a variety of emerging concepts. Primary among these concepts are the emphases on services rather than goods, ideas rather than objects, and the processing of information rather than manufacturing.

Dr. Bell described the emphasis on services rather than goods as a by-product of the love of technology for technology's sake, where information processing becomes an additional layer added onto the production of goods but not replacing it. He noted that accompanying the rise of service industries has been a rise in the number of women in the work force, which has had profound social impact.

Breakthroughs in science and the resulting new inventions have greatly aided the emergence of the information era. Miniaturization and digitalization have given rise to the marriage of computers and communication, which Dr. Bell referred to as "computications." To this end, society is now starting to witness radical changes in information conduits and formats. Dr. Bell concluded by drawing a distinction between information processing and the development of knowledge. Information is a compilation of data and facts. Knowledge requires logic and creativity, and, as such, is solely the product of a human mind. [*Anne M. Gwynn*]

Education and Publishing Division

"Book Publishing in the Electronic Age" was the theme of this joint program, which featured representatives of publishers of reference materials, general trade books, and textbooks. Lynn Thompson Long, vice president of Houghton Mifflin Co., noted that many publishers are bringing out software and electronic products. Among them are Random House, Inc., software based on comics; Scholastic's electronic magazine and online catalog, with video software to come; Book of the Month Club's first editions on cable; and the announcement of home video games from AT&T/Coleco, and of home videotext from IBM/Sears.

The usual three to four years from idea to book will not do for the production of software, and traditional book publishers have a proximity to ideas and have traditional publishing skills, such as design, editing, production, and marketing, that are useful in producing software. The trend is from passivity (television) to getting more involved (interactive video disk).

Tyra Sidberry, curriculum director, Ginn & Co., stated that the book is still the most important teaching and learning device. Textbook publishers will not stop publishing books, but software will be published to integrate with the books.

Larry Cohen, science editor of MIT Press, felt that maintenance of quality is the most important and challenging aspect of the new technology for academic publishers who are now in the same position as medieval monks wondering what changes the printing press would bring. Some authors give them word processor disks or tapes from which they do computer typesetting, and he noted that they must carefully train the authors in certain procedures and then must work to incorporate the editing changes. It would be no more trouble just to retype the entire text, but two to three months' time can be saved. The market is shrinking; publishers can now count on selling 300 to 400 copies of a title where before 1973 they could count on selling 1,100 or so. Prices have gone up because of the smaller sales.

Moderator Paul Doebler, editor-in-chief, R. R. Bowker Co., said that in terms of reference books, there will be great changes but not all will change. It is not so much that content is changing as that new material is coming in. He could foresee various links between traditional reference works and electronic additions, such as a software spelling checker as an extension of a dictionary or an up-to-date online bibliography associated with an encyclopedia article. These additions are changing the way things are done and used, not the content. Publishers are undertaking larger responsibilities as they provide services and not just printed books because now the product must perform when the customer gets it home. [*Suzy Platt*]

Engineering and Information Technology Divisions

R. Bruce Miller, systems officer, Indiana University Libraries, spoke on "VDT Health and Safety" at a meeting on "Ergonomics: Human Engineering for Libraries." He reported that while according to known standards video display terminals present no radiation danger, there are no standards for some portions of the electromagnetic spectrum. The effects of long-term exposure to the type of radiation emitted by VDTs are unknown and in view of the uncertain state of knowledge, he advised prudent precautions which included allowing employees to work away from VDTs during pregnancy, dispersing VDTs, and wrapping the terminals in metal shields. (Top of the line machines already have shields.)

Miller explained that many VDT-use problems result from the physical arrangement of the work stations. The viewing distance from eye to both keyboard and screen, when seated, should be about 18 inches. Viewing height should be such that eye level corresponds to the top of the screen. Some authorities suggest that 10 percent below eye level is acceptable. Keyboard height should be such that the user's arm forms a 90-degree angle at the elbow. Chairs should be adjustable to accommodate the differing needs of users in terms of chair height, backrest level, tension on the casters, and footrests. Other considerations include leg clearance, adequate work surface, provision of document holders and storage space, securing cables, and climate control.

Miller suggested a number of desirable VDT design features. Keyboards should be detachable, thin, with a mat finish, and a palm rest if the keyboard is thick. Keys should be concave, linked to an audible feedback signal, and neutral in color. Screens should have characters larger than three millimeters, adjustable contrast and brightness, and no perceptible flicker. One suggested inexpensive improvement for screen quality is regular cleaning. VDTs with amber screens may be among the best because they incorporate the newest technology (less glare, for example), rather than because they have amber screens.

Lights should be in the 500–700 LUX range to reduce strain during the transition from document to screen. Glare may be reduced through a number of measures such as antiglare screens, antiglare filters (film, micromesh, or polarizing), screen hoods (a last resort), indirect lighting, avoiding direct sunlight, and the use of light colored and textured work surfaces.

Although there is yet no widely accepted evidence of irreversible eye damage from VDT use, the effort to see can cause burning eyes, twitching eye muscles, and headaches. Miller suggested a 15-minute rest period for each two hours of VDT work; for intense VDT work, the suggested rest period was 15 minutes per hour. Miller recommended annual eye examinations paid for by the employer. When obtaining a prescription for glasses, the VDT user should inform the examiner that the VDT viewing distance falls between long distance and reading distance. Bifocal glasses do not seem to work very well for VDT users; the speaker suggested keeping reading glasses specifically for the VDT viewing distance.

CRT screens generate an electrostatic field which devours negative ions while producing positive ions. The key issue is the ratio of positive to negative ions in the environment. A high positive ion ratio can contribute to a number of health problems ranging from skin rashes to heart attacks. A number of steps may be taken to counteract high positive ion ratios including the use of micromesh filters and grounding, dispersing VDTs, and permitting employees to work away from VDTs during pregnancy.

The speaker distributed a short bibliography on the use of VDTs in libraries. Interested readers may wish

to consult the speaker's article, "Radiation, Ergonomics, Ion Depletion and VDTs: Healthful Use of Video Display Terminals," in the June 1983 issue of *Information Technology and Libraries*.

Paul J. Glickman of the Glickman Design Group Inc., New York City, spoke on "Planning and Comfort." Glickman reminded the audience that an attractive environment helped both to recruit and retain staff. Listeners were encouraged to explain carefully to the planner the work done in the office and to describe all of the equipment and the function of all employees. He urged delineating future goals which are likely to affect necessary specifications regarding power and weight bearing requirements. The nature of the work force and clientele should be taken into account; for example, older people may require better lighting. The needs of the handicapped should be considered. Because future needs are hard to assess, he suggested buying relatively inexpensive equipment.

The speaker reminded librarians that natural light is preferred; artificial light, at best, is the light of an overcast day. Bright colors may help people. If more lighting is employed, more air conditioning will be required. Fluorescent lighting affects colors; consequently, incandescent light might be used in lobby areas to improve color contrasts.

Space can be humanized by avoiding rectilinear, cold surfaces and the introduction of soft curves. Wood and plants can be used to warm an environment.

[*Alberto Herrera, Jr.*]

Electronic Publishing Update

Moderator Richard Rowe, president of F. W. Faxon, opened the program by raising the basic question: What is meant by the term electronic publishing? He pointed out that while the meaning of the word electronic is generally understood, the introduction of new technology has brought about changes in the way we think of the whole publishing process. What is clear is that it means many different things, sometimes unrelated. What is considered electronic publishing includes data base development and the storage of information, electronic transfer of information from one location to another, the process of online searching and retrieval, communications that used to be via Post Office letter carrier and are now electronic, and technology which brings more forms of communication and new ways to relate information.

The speakers included P. J. Terragno, Pergamon International Information Corp.; Robert Donati, Dialog Information Services; Ronald Dunn, Chemical Abstracts Services; and Robert November, Information Industry Association. The panel addressed current economic, legal, and social issues in the industry and how they affect the marketplace. The discussion focused on the new trends and directions in which publishing is developing.

The trends in industry today are the increased availability of input in machine-readable form; the move toward one-stop shopping or dominant protocols in special vertical markets; the personal computer revolution, which provides information access direct to end users and is reinforced by the communications revolution, which brings electronic mail directly to the executive; the focus on financial information publishing; and the development of the online consumer publishing market.

Consumer publishing (disseminating information online directly to the consumer) is fast becoming a vexing problem with the millions of TV sets, computers with modems, and smart telephones soon available to the consumer. There is also an opportunity for industry in reaching this enormous market.

When a large number of users are accessing data, then it should become more economic. Many large companies such as AT&T, CBS, H&R Block, Readers Digest, Knight-Ridder, and Control Data have moved to make this a reality. The economics of profitable and successful consumer publishing have not yet been achieved and are still in the experimental stage.

The complexity of the search systems, not the complexity of the information, is the problem. There is no trend apparent today to standardize the commands of multiple protocols, but there is a need for further development of the front-end software to simplify access to information. Over time, developments will parallel what happened with the auto industry, which took 40 to 50 years to standardize sufficiently the way one drives a car. Trends of this sort will emerge.

The panel did not see any major changes in the cost of communications to the end user as a result of the divestiture of AT&T. They felt that there has been a tremendous revolution in communications over the last decade with the availability of packet-switching networks. However, the communications cost of the local loop, from office/end user to packet, will go up. This may present a problem, but, on a scale of costs of effort, it will not be a major factor. The trend will be toward local area networks, which will then connect to vendor networks.

An ongoing issue is the interpretation of the copyright law. There was a consensus that copyright is only a piece of a much larger set of information policy issues. The greatest problem today is downloading. How to deal with it is still a big question.

The role of the intermediary (librarian) will change as front-end software makes it easier for end users to access varied information systems simply and easily. Suppliers are working hard to get to the end user. The librarian will train more users.

Crucial to the supplier today in the $13 billion publishing industry is what is referred to as the "value-added." It means reaching the customer economically and efficiently with sales, computers, marketing, and communications. Large companies now stake out their position by offering the owner of data and the user convenient one-stop, one-protocol service, for example, Dialog, Mead, and Dow Jones.

Pricing strategies today are the same as they were 10 years ago. As industry provides new services, there are changes in the distribution of usage and in where the revenue is generated, thus bearing substanially on the cost and the price to the user. The pricing must change at a rate proportional to the value of the information received. The old problem of cost versus value will continue.

Vertical integration is a trend not favored by all in the information industry because the basic problem is the reduction or elimination of competition. It has been through competition that a variety of services are made possible, that monopolies are inhibited, and that new techniques are experimented with. The availability of information to suppliers has been an essential factor in the growth of business. The impact of vertical integration brings forth other crucial questions which must be addressed, such as exclusivity of access to information, the Government's role in providing free access, who should have subsidized information, whose customers are the customers, who owns the information and when and under what conditions should fees be imposed, and what are the roles and responsibilities of the participants in terms of providing information services. [*Holly Mirchel*]

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